the report on Com. Paulding's case will be taken up, when Mr. Slidell will propose a resolution empowering the President to suspend the Neutrality Laws at discretion. Com. Paulding is now here.

The Lean bill got the preference in the Senate te-day, overriding the River and Harbor and Homestead bills. The clause was struck out creating new clerkships, and the appropriation reduced to \$5,000 for executing the law.

Mr. Pugh made a report from the Judiciary Committee favoring the retention of Messrs. Bright and Fitch in their seats, and demanded that it be immediately printed.

Mr. Trumbull asked if it centained all the accompanying papers, some of which he had himself sub-

Mr. Pugh answered that all the papers which he

had thought necessary were reported. Mr. Trumbull desired delay in the printing, as a member of the Committee, that he might examine

the documents, at which Pugh fired up indignantly, as if a personal wrong had been inflicted, because this snap judgment was resisted. At the suggestion of Mr. Hunter, Mr. Trumbull's request was granted.

The House has been engaged all day on District business. There were some sharp passages on the Election law between the Democrats and Ameri-

Commodore Lavalette's family decline going to the Mediterranean in the Wabash. Commodore Levy's ought to do likewise, or the Secretary should revoke his permission.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday May 24, 1858.
Washington, Monday May 24, 1858. Washington, Monday May 24, 1858.
The following officers are ordered to report on board the United States steamer Arctic, to join the Home Squadron: Commander Hattatene; Lieutenants Mullaney, Rochelle, and McCres, and Passed Assistant-Surgeon E. Hudson.
Commander Dablgren of the practice-ship Plymouth has volunteered to ge to the Gulf with his vessel for the protection of our commerce in that consider.

quarter.
The following appointments for Minnesota bave been configued: Rensealear R. Nelson, United States District Judge; Eugene M. Wilson, District Attorney; Wm. B. Gore, Marshal.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE....Washington, May 24, 1858.
Mr. GWIN (Cal.) presented a memorial from Capt.
Collins, asking compensation for his survey of the
Amoor River.
Mr. CLAY (Ala.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill-for the improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal.
Mr. DOUGLAS (III.) introduced a bill for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific

in: DOUGLAS (III.) retroduced a bill for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph.

Mr. DOUGLAS also introduced the following important bill, having reference equally to British and Mexican aggressions:

Bill to Restrain and Redress Outrages upon the Flag

and Citizens of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That in case of flagrant violation of the law of nations, by outrages upon the flag, soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt re-dress, and when, in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity o the Republic:

The President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and ratisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons for his action in the premises before Congress at the earliest practicable moment, for such further action

theseon as Congress may direct.

The Fifteen Million Loan bill was taken up.

The majority of the Committee on the Judiciary reported that Schators Bright and Fitch are entitled to their seats.

beir seats.

Mr. PUGH (Ohio) moved that the report be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (II.), as the minority of the Committee, wished to know what documents were to be printed. Some parliamentary skir nishing then ensued, ending by Mr. PUGH requesting to be excased from serving on the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUNTER (Vs.) brought up the Fifteen Million Lean bill, and advocated its passage, in the expectation that in some months greater activity in business

Lean bill, and advocated its passage, in the expectation that in some months greater activity in business
would revive, and the revenue, even at present rates,
show a surplus, provided economy was used in the
administration of the Government.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) replied, showing that Mr.
Hunter's estimates for the coming revenue were exaggerated, and that the actual probabilities will not
exceed fifty to fifty-five millions, while the expenditure
being seventy five will leave a deficiency for actual
outlay of twenty-five millions, exclusive of over twenty
millions of treasury notes. In other words, money
must be provided to meet demands of one hundred must be provided to meet demands of one hundred millions of dollars—hence Mr. Wilson prophesied another loan inevitably before January next. He moved to strike out the fifth section, appointing two additional clerks, which was carried, by 26 against 20. Mr. WILSON also moved to reduce the estimate for printing the Treasury Notes from \$20,000 to \$5,000. Carried by 27 against 21.

for printing the Treasury Notes from \$20,000 to \$5,000. Carried by 27 against 21.

Mr. COLLAMER (Vt.) believed that the revival of business would be slow and gradual, and that estimates framed on any contrary supposition would prove fallacious. The present tariff ought to be fully revised if we mean to adhere to it—but if we wish to go to free trade and direct taxation, let it be done understandingly and not by temporary loans serving as a step is that direction.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) disclaimed that the tendency would be toward such a result, and defended the present tariff as ample for the public expenditures.

ent tariff as ample for the public expenditures.

Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) moved to amend the bul by

Mr. Bitcher (Fa.) moved to amend the but by making the lan a coupon loar. Agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) said that coupon bonds would be more readily taken, and at a lawer rate. He therefore moved to reduce the rate from six to five per cent.

Carried by 38 against 14.

Mr. STÜART (Mich.) moved that proposals for the least he advertised in only one Washington paper. Lost.

lean be advertised in only one Washington paper. Lost.
Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) asked whether it would not
be better to make the loan for eight years instead of ten.
Mr. HUNTER (Va.) disagreed to this suggestion,

d it was not pressed. Mr. PUGH (Ohio) then made verbal alterations to Mr. Bigler's amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) introduced a lengthy amendment, which was ordered to be printed, with reference to the valuation of imposts for daties.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) seemed disposed to raise the question of order, but, without taking action, the Seaste adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of the asiness relating to the District of Columbia, in ac-

business relating to the District of Columbia, in accordance with the special order.

The bill to regulate municipal elections in Washington gave rise to an animated debate during which Mr. DAVIS said that the present Mayor and other municipal officers were victous, corrupt and unfit for the effices they held, and that the floating temporary Government vote elected them. He vindicated the Americars and denounced the calling out of the Marines at the last June election, and the consequent ble odshed.

bleodehed.
Mr. BURNETT (Ky.) replied that it was not orion: Mr. BURNETT (Ky.) replied that it was actorious that a reign of terror was prevailing here at that time, owing to the arrival of rowdies from Baltimore armed with deadly weapons. The very organization of the Krow-Nothing party must legiti nately result in murder and bloodshed. Until the gentleman from Maryland purged his own household of assassinations and riets, he could not be expected to be followed as a safe leader. When the representative of such a constitue my becomes the leader of a great reform in Washington, we are fallen on strange times.

Mr. MARSHALL (Ky.) replied to so much of Mr. Barrett's remark as reterred to Louisville, Ky., say-

Mr. MARSHALL (Ny.) replied to so muon of att. Burnett's remark as referred to Louisville, Ky., saying they originated with foreigners, whose cold-blooded purpose was human destruction. He denied utterly that there is now or ever has been anything fike political proscription in Americanism properly understood. There was however, a combination of understood. There was nowever, a combination resistance, rot aggression, against foreign associatious inimical to American liberty, as bequeathed to us by our fathers. There is a class of Catholics who hold to the doctrine that in the last resort the head of the church of Rome has a moral right to determine what

Mr. KELLY (N. Y)-I deny any such doctrins. The gentleman from Kentucky is stating what is not

Mr. MARSHALL replied that such was the doo trine of the ultra-mentaine branch of the church, and if he had time be could prove the truth of his position. He then explained the principles of his puty, antici

pating that it would grow in strength, and that the Democrate failing to protect our citizens in foreign ands, the American people would commit that duty of American bands.

Mr. BURNETT proceeded to show that Mr. Marshall had not given a correct history of the Lou sville slots, and charged under and incendiarisms on he

slote, and charged under and incendiarisms or he American party.

The election and other district bills were considered and laid saide for future action, and the House went into committee for general debate only.

Mr. KELLY (N. Y.) made a speech in defense of adopted critizens from American attacks.

Mr. KELTT (S. C.) argued that Slavery was ranctioned by Christ and his Apoetles.

Mesars. CRAGIN (N. H.) and GILMAN (Me.) made speeches against the President's Kansas policy.

Mr. BLISS (Onio) entered into an argument to show that force is the basis of Slavery, in opposition to the principles of justice.

to the principles of justice.

Mr. GILMEB (N. C.) defended his course on the
Kaneas question, and characterized the speech of his
colleague, Mr. Shaw, as unfair, unjust, untrue, and
prevaricating. Adjourned.

MORE OUTRAGES.

AN AMERICAN SHIP FIRED INTO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Morday, May 24, 1858. The ship John and Albert, which arrived here on Sunday from Genoa, reports having been fired into five times by an English man-of-war. Bosron, Monday, May 24, 1858.

Capt. Bray, of the schooner Maria Tribon, arrived here this morning, reports while at Sagua La Grande his vessel was boarded by a British officer who departed quietly after making a few queries.

The Kansas Election.

Sr. Louis, Monday, May 24, 1854. A dispatch dated Leavenworth 22d, says that Doni phan County gives about 450 majority for the Leavenworth Constitution. In several precincts the polls were not opened, and not half the vote of the county was polled.

e Democrat of this city publishes a letter from Mr. Walden, of The Quindaro Chindowan estimating the vote of the Territory at 6,000 for, and 1,500 against the Constitution. The vote both on State officers and Constitution is quite small.

Later from Mexico.

MOBILE, Monday, May 24, 1858. The United States steam frigate Fulton, from Tampico on the 18th inst., has arrived here. She reports the war in that State ended. The Government troops reënforced by a thousard men under Gen. Mejia, had attacked the besiegers under Garza and dispersed them, taking the forts in possession. The river was open.

In the battle General Mejia took fifty prisoners, and killed 150 of the besiegers.

Election in Providence. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, May 24, 1858.
The sixth trial to elect a Senator and six Representives to-day, again resulted in no choice.

Rhode Island General Assembly.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, May 24, 1858.

The General Assembly meets to morrow. At the American Republican caucus, this evening, Charles C. Van Zandt of Newport was unanimously nominated or Speaker of the House.

The American Tract Society.

Boston, Monday, May 24, 1858.

The forty fourth annual meeting of the American Tract Society are mbled this affection at Meionson Hall. Tickets were required for admission, and the neeting was quite fully attended. John Tappan pre-sided. The Treasurer's Report shows that the resided. The Treasurer's Report shows that the receipts of the year, including a small balance from last year, cover the expenditures. After a long time spent in voting upon motions to adjourn and other unimportant motions, Mr. G. G. Hubbard of Boston obtained the floor and offered the resolutions annexed, which he supported in a somewhat lengthy speech. He said he was no abolitionist, but a Conservative. In referring to the present position of the Society, he said that at the time of the Union this Society circulated more publications than any other, but for the last three years the receipts had decreased largely, while the expenditures were increasing. The publications we receive from New-York cost us more than it would to print them in Boston. The following are the recolutions:

resolutions:

Wacress. The American Tract Society, instituted in Boston in
Wacress. The American Tract Society, instituted in Boston in

Whereas. The American Tract Society, instituted in Boston in the year 1814, sid, until the year 1825, successfully curry out the objects for which it was organized, and Whereas, in the year 1825, it became "a branch of the American Tract Society exhibitable at New-York" for the purpose of securing a union of feeling and operation between the American and New-York Societies, with the understanding of those who were active in effecting the union, that the wishes of the Society at Boston thould be duly regarded in the annual election of the Publishing Committee, and
Whereas, The course of action adopted by the American Tract Society of New-York at its last annual meeting has resulted in the nairing such union of feeling and operation, and the wishes of this Society, expressed in the resolution of the last annual meeting, in regard to the election of the Publishing Committee of that Society, have not been regarded, and while we antertian great regard for the American Tract Society of New-York, and respect the wisdom and foresight that have generally characterized its doings, yet we are persuaded that greater energy and efficiency can be yet we are persuaded that greater energy and efficiency can be imparted to the tract system by a return to the original status of the Society now, therefore, Resolved, That we are no longer a branch of the American Tract Society of New-York—our enion with that Society having

Resolved, That we are no longer a branch of the American Tract Society of New-York—our enion with that Society laying been virtually dissolved by its recent action.

Resolved, That we enfect the highest respect for the wisdem, spential observables and sincerity of the special Committee of fifteen, appented by the American Tract Society of New-York, at the annual meeting had in 1836, and heartily adopt the resistions reported by them, and declare our purpose to carry latorified the principles embraced in those resolutions.

Resolved, That the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications, but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is knewn to promote, and which are condemned by Scripture, and so much deplared by evangelical Christians, do undoubtedly fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Caristian spirit.

The Society adjourned till 9 o'clock to morrow morning, Mr. Hubbard having the floor, when the resolutions will probably be discussed.

resolutions will probably be discussed.

PROTEST FROM MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, Mich., Monday, May 24, 1858. The General Corgregational Association of Michigan in session here, has protested against the recent action of the Tract Society at New-York. Only two negative votes were cast.

The Southern Aid Society.

Bosros, Monday, May 24, 1858.
The Southern Aid Society held its annual meeting this evening, F. O. Watts, esq., presiding. The Treasurer's report for the year ending October, 1857, shows receipts of 11,298; expenditures \$10,131. The following resolution was adopted:

Realted, That the Southern Aid Society is entitle to cordial support, because it fosters a broad and general real for the premulgation of the Geopel. support, because it fosters a broad and general real for the premul-tation of the Gospel.

Kemarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Craig, Ran-

dall and others, urging zealouspess in maintai Christian union North and South,

The Remains of Gen. P. F. Smith.

The Remains of Gen. P. F. Smith.

St. Louis, Monday, May 21, 1858.
The remains of Gen. Smith arrived yesterday morning in charge of Aids-de-Camp Lieuts. Drum and Wheaton, who will accompany them to Philadelphia. The body lay in State at Fort Leavenworth on Monday and Tuesday, and was visited by the whole army and a large number of the citizens of Leavenworth. The funeral ceremonies were performed at the Fort on Wedresday, and are described to have been of a most impressive character. The remains leave here at 4 o cleck this aftercoon in charge of Adams's Express.

From New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Monday, May 24, 1858.

A dispatch, dated Independence, May 21, says that
the Santa Fe Mail arrived to-day. The news is unthe Sants Fe Mail errived to-day. The news is unimportant. The grass on the plains was very good.
The out-going trains were progressing fairly. James
M. Hunt, an old and prominent resident of Santa Fe
died April 16. A daring robbery had been committed
by a party of United States soldiers upon Antoine
Lundabel, four miles below Albuquerque.
Three thousand dollars worth of specie, one thourand worth of plate, were stolen, books and papers to

the amount of six thousand dollars bursed. One of the robbers had been streated. The conductor of the train reports useting but few Indians, and they of a friendly disposition. Business was dull at Sauta Fe. The mail left on the left instead of the sauta few. which continued all day.

Marine Disasters.

Boston, Moaday, May 24, 1858.

The ship Milton, which arrived this morning from New Orleans, reports on the 8th inst. in 1st. 25., long. 85-20, saw a ship on fire, rearly burst to the water's edge (probably the Ostervald, before reported).

On the 12th, saw the bark E. Shuliz of New York,

The U. S. store-sh Passe, Lieut. Commanding Parker, arrived at this port yesterday from Leghorn.

Philadelphia Stock Board. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 24, 1858.

Stocks very heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives 82;;
Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island
Railroad, 124; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

We have papers from Rio de Janeiro to April 17.

The packet from the Northern Coast reported that a pilot boat out of Maranham had fallen in with the English bark Juniata, deeply laden with coal, and abandored by the crew. There was nothing at all the matter with the vessel, which was taken into Maranham. The last entry on the log-book read as follows:

"The man at the wheel having refused to chey the orders of the mate, the latter struck him in the face, and a fight then commenced between them."

Some broken china was found on deck, and it was supposed that the crew had murdered the captain, and then left the vessel, to land at some port under pretense of shipwreck, and thus escape the consequence of their crime.

Sener Josquin L. pez da Siloa had been dispatched by the Provincial Government of Para to the United States, to study the American system of agriculture, to introduce American agricultural implements suitable to the wants of Brazil, and to bring out with him a number of persons skilled in the growing of rice and

cotton and in the manufacture of sugar.

In Rio de Janeiro there was nothing new. Only four deaths from yellow fever were reported on the 17th.

COMMERCIAL AND MARINE.

Receipts of COFFEE on the 16th, 1,16t bags; no change in quo Receipts of COFFEE on the 18th, 1,300 age; in change in Jations.

FREIGHTS—TO Northern ports of United States, 45c.; Southern do. 4/26-25c.

CLEAREND—Bark Blue Wing, Baltimore, 6,000 bags coffee; ship Rattier, New-Orleans, 8-233 bags coffee; bark Roanoke, New-York, 1,194 bags coffee.

DISCHARGING—Bark Morens, London; berk Dorchester, Baltimore; bark Antelope, Baltimore; bark Tallaist, Jacksonvike; ship Squaw, New-Orleans; chip Courier, Isle of Maco; bark Horease, Charleston. Bark Japonica, Philadelphia, coffee; bark Warren, Hallett, New-Orleans, coffee; bark Mary T. Kimball, St. Thomas, in ballast.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

The steamship Gen. Rusk arrived at New-Orleans on the 17th inst., with news from Brownsville up to the 12th.

The Flag of the 12th is almost entirely taken up

the 12th.

The Flag of the 12th is almost entirely taken up with the correspondence between Gov. Vidaurri and Messis. Lockridge and Henningsen. The controversy between Lockridge and Henningsen is waxing warm, and begins to smell strongly of gunpowder. Lockridge, in reply to a card of Gen. Henningsen, which appeared in The Monterey Bulletin of a recent date, in which the former was mentioned in a manner not at all complimentary, stigmatizes the attack as "wanton and cowardly," and says:

"In the first place he set out by returning thanks to his Excellency, Gen. Vidaurri for having acted wisely in publishing my private correspondence, which was received and answered as such by Gen. Vidaurri. This is the cause of his reply. I hold that no gentleman will betray such confidence; and further, that no gentleman will answer such publications knowingly, in any other mode or manner than is known to homorable men and is prescribed by the code of boner. But Gen. Heningsen has sought another recourse, and I will now dispose of the whole matter, unless he wishes to seek proper redress, which I will ever stand ready to give him or any one else who may become offended at me at any time, by pronouncing all his statements to Gen. Vidaurri, upon the 18th, which appeared in Trac Beletin, to be base, malicious, and covardly fulsehoods, such as he alone could invent, guided by malice of the bases nature. And I now pronounce him before the world to be a liar, sconnicel and low durly puppy, and will continue to publish him as such, until he desires proper satisfaction."

The Brownwille Flag, of the 5th inst., says:

and will continue to publish him as such, until he desires proper satisfaction."

The Brownerille Flox, of the 5th inst., says:

Just as we are going to press, a friend has kindly fornished us with important dispatches from the Liberal army in Mexico. From these we learn that Gen. Miramen, after his defeat by Col. Zuazua, fied toward Zacateces, pursuel by the latter, and we now have a letter from that gallant officer to his superior, Gov. Vidaurii, written in haste, at 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th, in which he says: "After nine hours of "hard fighting our valiant forces have been again "crowled with glory, and gained a complete victory, "leaving in our possession the plaza of Zacateces." To morrow I will give you the particulars of this brithlant journey, limiting myself now to saying that the

"To morrow I will give you the particulars of this brithlant journey, limiting myself now to saying that the General-in-chief, Antonio Manero, various other "chiefs and efficers, with a multitude of troops, have fallen prisoners into our hands."

"The friend who gives us this information tells that he is informed that 2,000 stand of small arms and 12 cannon were taken by the Constitutionalists, and that they were concentrating their forces for a combined attack on San Luis."

Vidaurri has issued a circular to the authorities of the frontier to oppose the introduction of any class of armed men (fillibusters) into the country.

The Flag of the 28th ult. says: "The mail carrier from above reports that Mr. Bahrenger had been killed by Dr. Junenes, at or near Eduburg. Mr. Bahrenger resided in Edinburg, and Dr. Junenes in Reynoss, Mexice. The quarrel is said to have originated about the right of possession to a tract of land in Hidalgo county. We have been unable to gain any particulars. It is said that the doctor is "gain any particulars. It is said that the doctor is ' also wounded.'

MARINE AFFAIRS.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE BRITISH CRUISERS, Orders have been received at Brooklyn Navy Yard, from the Navy Department at Washington, to fit out the propeller Arctic, the frigate Sabine, and the razes Savannah as speedily as possible, for the reenforcement of the Home Squadron. Commander Hartstene baving volunteered to go to the Gulf to protect American commerce from the aggressions of British cruisers, has been appointed to the command of the Arctic, and her outfit has been pushed forward with dispatch. Yesterday three guns were mounted upon her: two thirty-two pounders, and one eighteen pounder swivel. She is provisioned for three months, and carries a crew of forty men, including a guard of marines. Her officers are: Commander Hartstene, Lieuts. Mullaney, Rochelle and McCrae, Engineer Stimer, and Surgeon Hudson. Her outsit will be completed and she will

sail probably on Wednesday.

The Arctic was one of the vessels sent out to the North Seas, under Commander Hartstene, in search of Dr. Kane. She is a little tub, with no great pretensions to sea-going qualities, except her staunchness, having been built for a light ship. She was originally very strong, and the additional sheathing and bracing which she received to fit her for the Arctic service rendered her as stiff as a seventy-four. Her engine, however, is nothing to brag of, being capable under the most favorable circumstances, of driving her along only about eight knots an hour. Commander Hartstene however, will no doubt do the best he can with the limited means at his command, to maintain the honor

and dignity of the nation. The steam-frigate Wabash goes into commission

to-day, and will sail for the Gulf at once. The litte steamer Water Witch, Lieut, Lovell, commending, sailed yesterday for Washington with a draft of men for the sloop-of-war Plymouth. By the way, why not send the Plymouth, which is quite ready for sea, down to the Gulf, instead of the fancy cruise as Ordnance Practice ship, on which she is about to sail In the present emergency, when the Government is clamoring for new sloops-of-war, why not make some practical use of those we have already! The Water Witch will be fitted out at Washington, and dispatched

to the Gulf in charge of Commander John Rogers. The old war frigate Sabine, begun so ne 25 years ago, and not finished yet, will probably be in sailing trim in about six weeks. She is waiting the departure of the Wabash to take her place under the shears, and receive her masts. The razee Savannah is still in the dock, and will not be ready for sea in less than six

There are always to be found in commercial aggregates of humanity, persons on the look out to see how they may most profitably "take time by the forelock." Some adventurous spirits, we understand, conceived the idea of averaging the insults which have been bestowed upon the American flag by the British cruisers, and accordingly fitted out a staunch clipper, with forty-five picked men on board, to proceed to the waters in which the recent outrages have occurred.

Whether the object of the expedition is to await the approximance of the course to be pursued by the

Government, or to overhaul generally on their own account, we cannot say. At all events, in certain political records, it was stated on Sunday slight, the such a vessel had on that day sailed from this port, without troubling the Custom-House for a clearance-

THE JOHN HOWE, The ceptain of this vessel made a formal statement before the Collector of the port, yesterday, of the manner in which he was boarded by the British cruiser, for the use of the Government.

THE SANGERBUNDE.

FESTIVALS OF PFINGST MONTAG. The return of Whit-Monday was celebrated yester-

day by the festivals of the German Singing Societies of

this city and vicinity.

The day was delightful, and nothing seemed wanting in the appearance of things out-of-doors to make the festival a scene of general happiness. Owing to disagreements between some of the bundes with others. the celebration was this year divided—the larger portion holding their festival at Conrad's, in Eighty-sixth street, East River, and the other at Jones's Wood. The attendance upon the former was much the largest but both were characterized by enjoyment and hilarity and with nothing to interfere with the perfect order and decorum of the place. A large body of police was present from different wards, but their services was culy required in effecting the arrest of several wellknown pickpockets, who had visited the place to commit their depredations.

Early in the morning the different Societies of the Sangerbund assembled at the Metropolitan Rooms, in Hester street, and forming a procession, marched with their bands of music to the Park, and passed in procession before the Mayor and Common Council.

Theree the line of March was taken up the Bowery to the foot of Tenth street, East River, where a boat awaited to convey the procession to the foct of Eightyixth street.

But already the Second, Third and Fourth avenue cars were literally packed with Germans, young and old. and comprising in many instances whole families, on their way to the scene of festivity, and by I o'clock several thousand persons were assembled on the ground. The number gradually increased until later in the day, when there could not have been less than 10,000 persone present, and participating in the amusements of

And these were diverse. The various singing socie ties, numbering near a score, took their stations in different parts of the ground, and from time to time earg their glees and choruses with fine effect, though the want of quiet audiences sadly interfered with the enjoyment of those who desired to listen to the music. Dodworth's two bands were present, and each in turn performed some of their finest pieces, and comprising several of the unique compositions introduced by Mu sard. Wherever was music was found the dance. whether on the grass or within the walls of a house. The shrine of Terpsichore, however, was within a melancholy-looking house with a barn-door entrance, and in which an orchestra, consisting of a solitary ac cordeen efflicted with a chronic bronchicis, dispensed sufficient music to enable the votaries to move with less irregularity than they would had the music been a minus instead of an uncertain quantity. Saising and lowing on the East River also constituted a pleasant

The Turners were present to exhibit the perfection of their physical cultivation, and their gymnastic ex-ercises called forth loud applause. The multary comparies, who had formed a portion of the propossion stacked their sanguinary weapons, and, while terrifi scattirels stood guard over the pyramidical pilos, and struck terror to the hearts of all the little boys and girls who were the witnesses of this demonstration of dilitary discipline, the remaining soldiers turned their backs upon their unchristianlike profession, and evinced the fact that soldiers had hearts to love as well as

stomacks to fill. But the fourtain source of enjoyment was in the depths of the glass of exhilerating lager, and to it dancer, singer, rower, gymnast, seldier, man and maid, husband and wife, father and child, would rush when they found the fires of enthusiasm for a moment subsiding, and stomachical capacity of the people, as evidenced by their frequent ca'ls for more of the ambefluid, was appalling for the uninitiated to contemplate. Tens of thousands of cataracts of rea! lager poured into the depths of that unfathomed cavern whence no lager returns-unless the subject be taken sick at the stomach. Keg upon keg was exhausted, but the supply was equal to the demand. A few—and they were but few—however, were sad, and observation exhibited the fact that they were those who, amid the abundance of lager, had not the means to indulge. Theirs was the frightful reality alluded to by the poet Theirs was the whote, Lager, lager, all around, But not a drop to drick.

The writer is not sure that he has given th tion right.) With these few exceptions everybody was

Late in the afternoon Mayor Tiemann arrived on the ground, and was received by the Executive Committee of the Celebration. With the President of the Society as his right bower, and a small politician, totally eclipsed by a year's experience in the New-York As-sembly, as his left, the Mayor marched about the ground, reviewed the Turner Rifles, acknowledged cheers that were given him, and when at last he was corneced on the steps of Conrad's House, he made a brief speech in response to the calls made upon him.

He said:

It is with great pleasure that I meet you here today. Of course, when I came I knew I should find
nothing but good order; I knew that very well. I
have been present at such scenes before, both in this
country and in Germany. I have traveled three times
through Germany, and have had an opportunity to
see the pleasant gatherings, and it is with great pleasure that I see you here etjoying yourselves in the
same manner, and I hope you will continue to do so
until the end of time. [Three cheers.]

At the close of his remarks the Mayor and the
Executive Committee reached a private room, where

Conrad furnished a sumptuous collation, consisting of some cold ham, a loaf of bread, some Schweitzer cheese, and several bottles of Rhein wein; and after a complimentary speech of a member of the Executive Committee, Mayor Tiemann made another speech, in point of duration and substance not unlike the preious one. He then afforded unmistakable proof that he knew the uses of ham, head cheese, &c.

Superintendent Tallmadge also made a speech, i which he suggested that the Germans should obey the laws like other good citizens. There was an evident squint in his speech toward something, but which was not appreciated until some one in the crowd sail, "How about drinking lager on Sunday!" to which is quiry the Superintendent said, "Look out for that."
As dark approached the people dispersed.

PATENT CASE DECIDED .- The Sewing-Machine Interference case, upon which the parties have been taking testimony for six months or more, between the application of Wm. C. Watson, manufacturer of the "Ten-Dollar Sewing Machine," and the patents of A. B. Wilson, held by the "Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company," the "Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, and I. M. Singer & Co., was decided last week by the Commissioner of Patents in favor of the latter, thereby establishing their exclusive right to the "Rough Surface and Spring-Pressure eed" in combination.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER .- Mrs. Bowers and her company appeared last evening in the comedy of "Leap The talents of the various people appear to much more brilliant advantage in comedy than in tragedy, and the play last night was in many respects ad mirably acted. Mrs. Bowers, as "Mrs. Flowerby, was received with much favor, and personated the character to the general liking. She was ladylike and natural, and appears to be admirable in the comedy fine lades. Mr. Sherrell, as "Walker," was good Mirs Anna Cruise is a capital actress, and was much applanded; she rapidly gains public favor, but we still hope for semething new.

THE LATEST PRIZE-PIGHT.

Princ-fighting has received a new impetus of late in this city. Tis only a few nights ago since a match was made in Butt. Allen's Broadway saloon, between John Morrissey and the "Benicia Boy;" but the former paid the for eit of \$25, that he might make an "arrangement" more satisfactory to himself. The difficulty thus engendered has led to characteristic communic tions and comments in those sporting journals, The Herald, Clipper and Spirit of the Times, which have not lost in interest because of the "Benicis Boy's recent appointment to a fat office in the Customs. The feeling exhibited in the cards is decidedly "rough," and augurs a contest of manly art before long.

But while these stars of the prize rieg are in contro

versy, long-protracted, their lesser-light imitators are up and at it. On Sunday morning a collision ac cording to the rules of Fistiana occurred on Long Island, i the vicinity of Red Hook, between John Casey of Troy and Charley Ross of the First Ward of this city. The match was made some time ago, but the time and place were kept with considerable secrecy by the sporting men more directly interested. It was at first arranged that the fight should take place on the Jersey shore, above Hobeken, at daylight last Sunday, but for some reason the place of combat was changed to the center of the Union Race Course, Long Island. The 'sports" met at an early hour, some at Jack Rone's in Church street, and some at a resort corner of Broadway and Lispenard street, kept by a man named McDonough. Carriages were in readiness at each place, and in them the parties started for the Peckip, Fulton and Wall street ferries, dividing thus the attention might not be attracted to their movements. They arrived in the vicinity of the Union Course about day light, when the ring was about to be made. But just at this moment a numor was circulated that the Police were coming. An excitement ensued, in the midst of which the principals, with their seconds and a few others, drove rapidly away toward Red Hook leaving behind the greater portion of those who had met to see the sport.

At Red Hook a ring was speedily found by the few present, into which the combatants leaped in proessional style, and

began. The contestants (so a looker-on informs us looked prine. Each was in fine condition, and appeared to be pretty equally matched in heft, hight and age, 24 years of age and 140 pounds in weight.

Equal bets were offered and freely taken, and both factions appeared sanguine of their favorite's success Phil Clare (who has fought and whipped his man in the ring) appeared as second for Ross, and upon his acknowledged skill much reliance was placed. Neither of the combatants had ever been before is

the rirg, though each had on many occasions used their muscle with considerable effect in rough-andtumble and bar room tights. Casey was supposed to have the advantage in science, inasmuch as figured as a professor of the manly art of self-defense Troy, his native city and place of residence. Ross, who is an emigrant runner, was relied on for his pluck, which he had displayed on more than one occasion, and especially at the Girard House, where, with his friend Morrissey, he made a murderous assault upon the bar-keepers and waiters of that place.

The first round was fought "shy," both combitants acting on the defensive; but at length Casey rushed in and threw his man heavily, which called forth the plandits of his backers.

Ress come up quickly to the scratch, and attempted

o rush in, but was stopped by a blow in the face which sent him reeling, when he was again pounced on by

Casey and thrown head foremost to the earth, his op popent failing on top. It was then quits apparent that Ross stood but poor share of success, his pluck and perseverence being of little avail against the better training and

greater strength of his adversary.

Fifty-three other rounds were thus fought, Ross being each time sent heavily down after a few parries and

After the 24th round, the friends of Ross begged him to desist and acknowledge conquered, but he steraly refused to comply, and again went to the scratch to receive still harder and prempter usage.

After the 50th round Ross was really helpless. His ce was beaten almost to a jelly, both eyes were closed and he was covered with blood. He still continued the fight, however, until after th 5th round, he was entirely exhausted and unable to

come to time." When lifted from the ground he presented a shocking appearance. Casey was scarcely touched, the only ise visible being a slight mark over the right

Casey was of course declared the victor, amid the cheers of his friends, and the \$200 (the fight was for \$100 aside) was paid over to him.

The principals and abettors then took to their car risges again, and drove rapidly away in different directions toward the city, which they reached about ? o'clock.

PERSONAL

-Dr. John P. Wallace, of Morton street, writte us a note to say that he is not the Dr. Wallace reported to be concerned in the operations of "swindlers and

quack medicine dea'ers." -A telegraphic dispatch from Boston announces the death, on Sunday evening, at his country residence, is Heverly, Mass., of Ellis Gray Loring, a distinguished lawyer of Boston, and a gentleman highly respected for his private virtues and his active benevolence Mr. Loring was identified with the Anti-Slavery and other philanthropic societies, which owed much to his contributions. Mr. Loring's last illness was very sud-den and unexpected. His wife and one daughter sur-vive him. [Evening Post.

LAND REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Land Reform Executive Committee met at their rooms in Broadway last evening, the President, John Committee, presiding. Letters were read from Senators Trusten Polk and Presion King, and the Hons. John Cochrane and G. A. Grow. Resolutions were adopted indorsing so much of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington (of which Wm. W. Boyce of South Carolina was Chairman), as recommends the system of "direct taxtion" by the General Government. The Committee are under obligations to the Hons. G. W. Palmer and G. A. Grow for Public Documents. Since the last meeting of the Committee, petitions for the "Homestead Bill" have been sent to Senators Trusten Polk, James A. Pearce, William Wright and John R. Thompson. The Committee adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next. The Land Reform Executive Committee met at their

THE LADIES SHOEMAKERS.

Another meeting of the "Ladies' Cordwainers' Pro"tective Union of the Cities of New-York and Brook"lyn" was held last evening at Hasting's Hall. in
Center street. Several new members were enrolled,
after which the ("hairman, George Hilliard, explained
the object of the organization to be an effort to restore the wages of the journeymen cordwainers to
some uniform standard, equal at least to that paid
before the reduction considered necessary in consequence of the recent "hard times. To attain this,
the journeymen condwainers must act in concert, and
with a will, that their employers may be made to see
the necessity of complying with the reasonable request.
Remarks were made by other members of the Society, after which the Committee appointed to arrange
a scale of prices reported progress by saying that
they would not be justified in calling upon the em-

cally alter when the reported progress by saying that they would not be justified in calling upon the employers until a greater proportion of the journeyment and come forward and favored the present movement. They hoped, however, to be able to report fully at the next meeting on Monday next, and hoped that in the mean time each member would use his best influence to induce his follow workmen to aid the Society and

Bunron's,-The Ronzani Ballet Troupe began an engagement at this house last night, and were greated by a large audience. "Therese, the Orphan of Geceva, was presented, in the form of an elaborate ballet, introducing Louise Lamoureux, Ronzani, the Pratesis, Cecchettis, Luigi, Mad. Colhet, and Signorina Atzetti Ga'etti, a new artiste from the Milan Theater, whose performances were applauded to the echo.

COL. BENTON'S OPINION OF THE AD MINISTRATION.

A REPLY TO MR. WM. CAREY JONES. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I inclose you my father's reply to the card of William Carey Jones, in relation to the opicions of the late Mr. Benton. It is proper that I should say that I communicated to your reporter the par-ticulars of the interview between Col. Beaton and my father, and requested him to publish them. I had previously asked my father's consent to their publication, which he cheerfully gave, in the belief that it was henerable to Col. Benton to make it known that at such a moment he should be forgetful of himself and concerted only for the public safety. At the same time I stated to your reporter that I had held frequent conversations with Col. Benton, in which he had expressed similar sentiments, is larguage equally emphatic. Among other conversations, I recollect distinctly, when I saw him soon after Mr. Bucharan's message on the Lecompton Constitution was submitted to Congress, he said, alluding to the President and his followers, "Sir, "Providence and their own crimes have delivered

FRANK P. BLAIR Respectfully, Washington City, May 22, 1852.

"them into our hands."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Buchanan's organ, The Union newspaper, pub-lishes what it calls "An interesting card relating to "the opinions of the late Mr. Benton," bringing into question a statement derived from me. This card refers to a conversation between Col. Benton and my-self, a few days before his death, of which I spoke to several members of Congress, and was mentioned one of them to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, who reported its substance to that press. The Colonel's strongest and most characteristic expressions were, however, not given in that report—the purport only, without the vigor of the larguage, being retained; and I regret that I cannot now recall what he uttered with the vividness I could have given it to the reporter had I corversed with him perserally at the time he prepared his letter for the press.

Mr. Jones begins his "explicit contradiction" that he may not "allow a falsity to go with apparent authority into listory," by saying: "First, on the occasion described in the beginning

paragraph of the piece, there was not any old and inmate friend from Missouri a participator in the conversation." Mr. Jones, as is evident from his card, was aware that the interview described was with me, and that the mistake of THE TRIBUNE's correspond was mere inference, from my relations with Col Ben ton, that I was an "old and intimate Missouri friend," he being a stranger to both of us, and yet this is the only point on which Mr. Buchanan's prees can hang its positive charge of "malice and mendacity," which it r sidiously aims to bring home to me, for Mr. Jones's only other attempt at contradiction amounts merely to a regative that he was privy to the remarks attributed to Col. Benten. He says, recond: "No such remarks as those set out in the last p wagraph, nor those in the previous one, which imply an invidious sectional dis-tinction were ever made by Col. Benton in my pres-"erce;" and to corroborate these important contradic-tions, Mr. Jones calls Mr. Jacob Hall as a witness, as the only person to whom (as he believed) the description can apply of an old and intimate friend from Miscouri who had a conversation with Col. Benton during the last week of his life. Although he thus formally adduces Mr. Hall to testify that he had no such conversation with him, he well knew from the minute description of the scene by the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that I was the "old and intimate friend" to whem allusion was made; and, in fact, in describing it himself, he alludes to me expressly when he says: "visitor came in-a gentleman whose presence was calculated to stir still deeper the fountains of memory, and was gladly welcomed by Col. Beaton, and conversed with for some time and with much animation. The effect was too much for the exhausted frame and exhausted voice, and a moment or two after the visitor retired, the labor was obliged to be desisted

from. Mr. Jones, who was at work some distance from the bed over which I leaned to catch the whispers of Col. Benton's "exhausted voice" in my ear, can, as rafely as Mr. Hall, who was not in the house, declarathat the remarks made to me were not made in his

ton, ten days before his death, he (Col. B.) was "to

Mr. Jones believes that after he rese

presence.

much inclined to good-will to say anything that could 'would or irritate;" and Mr. Hall's corroborating teetimony may be true that no such sentiments as those attributed to Col. Benton by the water of that article (the article in THE TRIBUNE de "were expressed by him during any of those interest-"irg conversations" Mr. Hall held with him. Col. Benton understood too well what belonged to pro-priety "to wound or irritate" the feelings of Mr. Jones or Mr. Hall by denouncing an Administration to persons who were its beneficiaries. Mr. Jones was just returned from a foreign employment; he had his accounts to settle in the Department, he was grateful for the patronrge he had received, and might receive more. Mr. Hall is a large mail contractor, and has great expectations from an Administration which grants favors to none but its devotees. It would have been unpardonable, then, in Col. Benton to make either these gentlemen listeners to denunciations of an Administration which they would be obliged to receive in silence, while it wounded their feelings and might possibly affect their interest. But to me and to many of his friends in Congress he was under no such restraint, and to them and the public generally he gave vent to the strongest emotions of his patriotic heart and powerful intellect. His masterly philippic against the whole policy of the Administration, built upon the Dred Scot decision—his exposure of the whole band of conspirators against the Union, designated under the name of Nullifiers, to whom he ascribes all the troubles of the country for years, and on whom he charges, in his examination of that decision, the packing of the Supreme Court to assist them in the destruction of the principles of the Constitution and overthrow of the Government, proves that even after be was struck down with disease he was not so tamed as to be incepable of making what Mr. Jones cal's "the invidious sectional distinction" of declaring his respect for "the great service Mr. Clay had rendered to the

"Republic at that time (1850) by baffling and putting down the traitorous Secessionists of the South." That this feeling, manifest throughout the volume published after he was struck down, and which he deplared was his last will and testament, was the ruling passion in death, was most strikingly shown in the conversation I had with him on the occasion referred by Mr. Jones, the last But one before his death. It was my habit to cheer him always with happy views of the success of our cause, and the defeat of the machinations against the Union. At this laterview, I tent over him and told him of the good effect Mr. Crittenden's measure would have; that, coming from him, and being perfectly fair, it made it impossible that the agitators of the South could excite a feeling there to promote their designs. This animated him, and his mind recurred with fervor to the contest Mr. Clay had with the nulliflers in 1850, which he had then under review in closing his work and his life: and, although he could not speak above his breath, he gave to his utterance the emphasis which distinguished his im-passioned conversation. He extelled Mr. Clay, and denounced his adversaries, as THE TRIBUNE's article states. His bosom and eyes seemed to dilate with the expression he inhored to give to his sense of what he called the noble patriotism and glorious elequence of Mr. Clay in his struggle against the eremies of the Union. The spot on his face, produced by the burning cancer within, glowed as his excitement increased. His burst of capture over-which carried him back to

the scence in the Senate- he fell into his familiar tone